From the: INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORI	ITY		•		
To: Griffith Hack			PCT		
GPO Box 1285K MELBOURNE VIC 3001		WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY			
			(PCT Rule 43bis.1)		
Applicant's or agent's file reference		Date of mailing (day/month/year)	2 9 MAR 2005		
FP21015	·	FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraph 2 below			
International application No. PCT/AU2005/000061 International filing da 20 January 2005			Priority date (day/month/year) 20 January 2004		
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC Int. Cl. 7 G01N 21/21, 33/36 Applicant					
COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIF			RGANISATION et al		
1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items: X Box No. I Basis of the opinion					
3. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220.					
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU Authorized Officer					
AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE					
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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

PCT/AU2005/000061

Bo	x No. I Basis of the opinion				
1.	With regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.				
	This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b)).				
2.	With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:				
	a. type of material				
	a sequence listing				
	table(s) related to the sequence listing				
	b. format of material				
	in written format				
	in computer readable form				
	c. time of filing/furnishing				
	contained in the international application as filed.				
	filed together with the international application in computer readable form.				
	furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.				
3.	In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.				
4.	Additional comments:				
•					
•					

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

PCT/AU2005/000061

Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial.
	applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Novelty (N)	Claims $1-23$	YES
	Claims	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims $2-4, 6-9$	YES
	Claims $1, 5, 10 - 23$	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1 - 23	YES
	Claims	NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Statement

The following documents identified in the International Search Report have been considered as relevant for the purposes of this report:

D1: Standard Test Method for Maturity of Cotton Fibers (Sodium Hydroxide Swelling and Polarized Light Procedures). ASTM Designation D1442-80.

Novelty (N)

D1 discloses a method and apparatus for measuring the maturity of cotton fibres which includes exposing the sample of fibres to polarized light, capturing an image through crossed polar lenses and a compensator plate and comparing the interference colours measured with known reference data. However, D1 discloses the manual comparison of captured images with reference data and fails to disclose the use of a computer that is capable of analysing the images. Claims 1 - 23 therefore meet the criteria set forth in PCT Article 33(2) for novelty.

Inventive Step (IS) (Claims 1, 5, 10-23)

The only difference between the invention defined in claims 1 & 17 and the disclosure of D1 lies in the use of a computer to analyse the captured images. The problem to be solved by the current invention lies in the discrepancies in measurement that arise due to subjective assessments of the images by human operators, and in the slowness of the test. The obvious solution to this problem would be to automate the process of comparing the colour of the images with reference data. The use of a computer to achieve this would have been obvious to the person skilled in the art in light of the now common use of image analysis software in a wide range of technical fields and in particular in the analysis of microscope images. Claims 1 & 17 therefore lack an inventive step in light of D1. The features of dependent claims 5, 10 - 16 & 18 - 23 are either also disclosed in D1, or are features that would be inherent once a computer is used to conduct the analysis. These claims therefore also lack an inventive step in light of D1.

The features of the remaining claims (claims 2-4 & 6-9), relating to the calculation of the area of interference colours or of the fibre, are not disclosed or suggested by any of the identified prior art documents, and therefore these claims meet the requirements of Articles 33(2) & 33(3) PCT with regard to novelty and inventive step.